

North Viet Nam

On June 25 in Quang Binh the

VIETNAM

COURIER

Information Weekly — E.O. 146 Trun Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

July 1

1968

No 171

5th Year

3,000th U.S. Plane Downed

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO NORTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

June 27, 1968

Dear fellow countrymen, fighters and cadres,

At a time when the heroic South strikes hard at the enemy and wins big victories, the North has just downed the 3,000th plane of the American aggressors.

Thus South and North both have fought well!

Not only have the gallant armed forces and people in the North grounded a great number of American aircraft, but they have defeated the aggressors on the fronts of communications and transport, economic construction, stabilization of the people's life. Over the past three-and-a-half years of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, socialist North Viet Nam has become ever sturdier and has been drawing heart and soul to fulfilling its duty toward its hindered South.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government, I am very happy to congratulate you, army-men and people in the North, on your achievements in the emulation drive, in production and the fighting. I heartily commend the army-men and people of the Fourth Military Zone which deserves to be called the frontline of the struggle in the North, for their gallant joining of all the savage manoeuvres of the U.S. aggressors.

I particularly congratulate the army-men and people of Quang Binh province on their feat of downing the 3,000th U.S. plane, and send it 25,000 a banner of honours. All our army-men and people of the North have had a share in this exploit.

Though the American aggressors have sustained heavy setbacks they have not yet given up their criminal war of aggression in the South and their war of destruction in the North.

Fellow countrymen, fighters and cadres all over the country!

Don't let your successes turn your heads! Be constantly vigilant, unite closely, fight hard, work efficiently in production, develop your good points, correct your mistakes and fight the American aggressors till victory!

Forward!

Our total triumph is an assurance double sure!

Please accept my affectionate and
"determination to win" wishes

HO CHI MINH

Maybe It Is Time... Mr. Harriman?

TO send 550,000 men overseas, to squander thirty billion dollars a year, to cause hundreds of thousands of young Americans to be killed or crippled, to ravage a country to a degree no army has ever done anywhere before—all this requires some justification, doesn't it, Mr. Harriman?

To speak of tin and tungsten, as Eisenhower did in 1953 when he was interestingly and to the French expeditionary corps in Indochina, would now sound too absurd. To evoke freedom for a country one is trying one's best to destroy can no longer deceive anybody. To say that the Vietnamese are a threat to the security of the United States is to talk

nonsense. And so Mr. Harriman and his like put forward the supreme argument: the United States is bound by "honour commitments."

Being both a businessman and a diplomat, Mr. Harriman should certainly know that there are commitments and commitments. When two

(Continued page 3)

A communiqué of the Viet Nam People's Army High Command dated June 27 reported that on June 25, 1968, at 7.45 p.m. a U.S. F.4D Phantom fighter-bomber had been grounded west of Quang Binh province. Two pilots were found dead among the wreckage.

It was the 3,000th American plane downed by the D.R.V.N. since August 5, 1964, date of the first U.S. air raid on this country.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR

— Excerpt from Nhan Dan June 28, editorial —

A cry of joy is going up all over our land: to date 3,000 U.S. aircraft have been shot down over North Viet Nam! In a brilliant fight on the night of June 25, Quang Binh in the Fourth Military Zone, whose people have shown extraordinary stamina and courage, shot down the 3,000th aircraft. News of victory is streaming home: both the Great Front and the Great Rear are achieving tremendous successes in a series of continuous offensive.

The shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft is a gift filled with warm feeling sent by the North to the beloved South, where the last hairs of the American aggressors are being stormed. It is a milestone in the hard and heroic fighting but full of glorious victories.

The American aggressors' attacks on the North are aimed at saving their desperate situation in the South of our country. They brazenly use large air and naval

forces against the North in the hope of hampering our support to the South, wrecking our work of building socialism and consolidating national defence, and impairing our people's will to fight and win.

Right from the beginning, this unjust war of destruction was deprived of all initiative: U.S. war escalation was prompted by defeat. The higher the enemy escalates, the weaker he grows and the more failures he suffers. The longer we fight on, the stronger we grow and the more victories we reap. Our shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft has dealt hard blows at American air and naval strength and inflicted on it all-sided setbacks. The resounding victories won by our people and armed forces have an important military and political meaning.

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* Sulheads are ours.

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

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BULLETIN

(Continued from page 1)

NO U.S. OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

OUR people and armed forces have frustrated the American aggressors' designs aimed at weakening the fighting strength of the people of both zones of our country. Our strength in all fields has not ceased developing and the assistance given by the North to the South has grown ever stronger in spite of American bombing and strafing. Every one of our actions and thoughts is directed to the South. Day and night, rain or shine, at the same time as we fight against raiding U.S. aircraft, we repair roads and bridges, fill boulders, defuse delayed-action bombs, build new roads, unload ships, protect storehouses. Under all circumstances traffic flows to the front. The simultaneous offensives and uprisings in the South over the past four months have opened a bright light on the American aggressors' impotence and shameful failure.

Our people and armed forces have frustrated the American aggressors' schemes to wreck the economic and military potential of the North. Never in such a short time as at such a tempo have our people built powerful armed forces, which include three categories of fighting troops and many armed services, and mastered such modern weapons and equipment as missiles, jet fighters, electronic apparatus. Never on the economic front have we witnessed such a new style of work, such a steady and impetuous advance and such encouraging prospects in the midst of war. In the midst of war, intensive cultivation, increased output and labour productivity have become mass movements; the material and technical basis of the co-operatives have made substantial progress and a network of regional industrial undertakings has taken shape. The conversion of our economy to suit wartime conditions has achieved brilliant successes. Far from being "bombed back to the Stone Age" by American bombs and shells, as our enemy wished, we have continued to advance with firm steps on the road to socialism. The North has never been so strong politically and materially, based on economy and national defence.

Our people and armed forces have thwarted the American aggressors' plan to impair our will to fight and win. American bombs and shells have only fanned up the flames of hatred in our hearts and bound our will to fight on. The boom of our guns against the enemy resounds in both zones, the thicker with each passing day. The resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, is impressively rising like a tide of the revolution rises sky-high.

In launching a war of destruction against the North, the Americans have committed three serious mistakes: a strategic mistake to try to remedy passivity with passivity, only to achieve even greater passivity in both zones; a mistake in policy; they have contravened basic military doctrines and tried to use air power to decide the outcome of a war; a mistake in estimating their adversary's capacity to resist: they have failed to take account of the fact that the Americans have had to admit that they have failed miserably and sustained heavy losses.

THE AGGRESSORS' BITTER SETBACKS

OUR people and armed forces have frustrated the American aggressors' schemes to wreck the economic and military potential of the North. Never in such a short time as at such a tempo have our people built powerful armed forces, which include three categories of fighting troops and many armed services, and mastered such modern weapons and equipment as missiles, jet fighters, electronic apparatus. Never on the economic front have we witnessed such a new style of work, such a steady and impetuous advance and such encouraging prospects in the midst of war. In the midst of war, intensive cultivation, increased output and labour productivity have become mass movements; the material and technical basis of the co-operatives have made substantial progress and a network of regional industrial undertakings has taken shape. The conversion of our economy to suit wartime conditions has achieved brilliant successes. Far from being "bombed back to the Stone Age" by American bombs and shells, as our enemy wished, we have continued to advance with firm steps on the road to socialism. The North has never been so strong politically and materially, based on economy and national defence.

As Premier Pham Van Dong said at the fourth session of the third National Assembly this summer: "The outcome of three years of destruction and war through air and naval attacks on the North is the failure of the U.S. aggressors, and the outcome is a tremendous defeat for them. The March 31 speech of U.S. President Johnson on the 'limited bombing' of the North is a perfidious ambush, a deceitful manoeuvre, and at the same time an avowal of American failure in the war of destruction against the North, which testifies to an important breakdown in the Americans' will to attack the North. This is an extremely great victory for our people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, which constitutes a strong encouragement for our Southern compatriots, who are rushing forward in the flush of their successes to win complete victory."

Together with the South, the North has inspired the American aggressors to set all initiative and driven them to a never-before-as-deperate situation. The general offensives in the South and the shooting down of the 3,000th U.S. aircraft over the North have depicted in a live and victorious impetus of our people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM VICTORY

THE shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft vividly illustrates the correct and creative character of the political and military line of our Party, the organizer and architect of all victories achieved by our people.

Looking back on the past stages of the struggle, we feel infinitely proud of our Party and our heroic people, of the Vietnamese nation's tradition of struggle against aggression and of revolution. Our struggle has taught us many valuable lessons.

The first is a lesson on great strategy. The decisive subjective factor of our victory. We understand clearly that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," and are ready to lay down our lives for independence and freedom. We never shrink before difficulty, and we have done everything for a victory over the American aggressors. In the first place, our resistance and small-caliber artillery fiercely stood up to American superpower jets. Then we quickly learned to master modern weapons and equipment supplied by fraternal countries. During the American's savage raids on Ha Noi, Hai Phong and other populous areas, our gunners valiantly felled enemy bombs and shells, hit back hard at them, meted out due punishment to them, replied to their threats of military pressure with concentrated and accurate fire, thwarted all new steps in their war escalation. Following their "limited bombing" trick the Americans have concentrated extremely savage attacks on the Fourth Military Zone. But our people and armed forces there, filled with strong resolve, have fought back with extreme valor and recorded splendid victories. Vinh Linh, Con Co, Quang Binh, Ngai An, Nam Hong, Bach Long Vi, Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh, the Nguyen Viet Xuan A.D. Battalion, the First Squadron of the People's Air Force, the X-ray jet factory and the other X-ray places and units known all over the country for their very high fighting spirit.

The second lesson: struggle by the people. This is the winning line out of our Party's line on the people's war. This war is being waged in favourable circumstances: our people are united with great patriotism and deep love of socialism, and are of one mind politically and spiritually. Intelligent and courageous, they are full of imagination, our people have actively participated in all the offensives, are present at all battlelines, against the U.S. firing on enemy aircraft and war vessels; capturing downed air pirates, spies,

commandos; helping the armed forces build fieldworks, haul guns, set up camouflage, acting as couriers, ammunition and food carriers, stretcher-bearers and first-aid teams; repairing roads and bridges and ensuring a steady flow of traffic; protecting depots and stores; building air raid shelters; ensuring order and security; increasing production, etc. Our people make up a collective of fighters contributing to all victories. All our victories are collective victories. All armed services, however modern, should rely on the people if they want to defeat the enemy.

Our people's war, based on the absolute superiority of the socialist regime, can mobilize to the highest degree and organize in the most national way the people's manpower and material wealth.

The third lesson: all-sided struggle. The American aggressors are using their air and naval forces for a war of destruction of great savagery everywhere and for constant small attacks. We must oppose their war of destruction in an all-sided way. We must protect us against, resist in socialist building, give a strong impetus to transport and communications, build up and train armed forces, carry out abroad military, political and diplomatic offensives on the enemy, defend the North while striving to support the liberation revolution in the South. In all these fields, we have recorded brilliant successes.

The fourth lesson: to uphold the spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance while striving to win international sympathy and support. Our Party, the Vietnamese people, President Ho Chi Minh, has based itself on concrete conditions in our country and the requirements of the revolution and put forward the line of the people's war in accordance with conditions prevalent in our country, with our battlefields, our fighters and our compatriots. Our Party has shown us the way to solve problems related to combat and production in conformity with national realities. Our victories are victories of our Party's political and military line. Our people's war is the winning line for the brother socialist countries, the world peoples, and the nations who have a right to their sympathy and support.

THE exploit achieved by our people and armed forces in shooting down 3,000 U.S. aircraft marks the complete bankruptcy of the American aggressors' war of destruction. Their complete defeat is no longer remote.

UP TO JUNE 28

3,000

U.S. aircraft were downed in North Viet Nam

Mr. Johnson having not made up his mind to discuss with the required seriousness, the Paris talks are making little sense. Some are getting impatient. One understands them. One also understands that, in spite of this bogging down, the sharp political and social struggles going on in France, Viet Nam, U.S.A. and elsewhere, are the centre of world attention. This is because the people are fully entitled to expect from them some positive result.

One wonders whether the actual dialogue will start. If it happens (if it does) Should the American representative face, instead of trying to evade, the issue of the D.R.V.N., the way would be open for conversation on other problems of concern to both parties. The state of these conversations will be nothing less than the peace in Viet Nam, the security of all countries threatened with aggression, the end of a nightmare for the world.

But it is clear that Mr. Johnson is sure to respond to the people's wishes. It is clear that he is sending a diplomat to Paris, the American government is not seeking to gain time while throwing dust in people's eyes concerning its intentions regarding peace. Right from the first day, the American representative has been talking about mutual concessions, simultaneous reciprocity and other nonsense. As if both sides wish to blame! As if our soldiers were ravaging American territory at the same time as American troops are trampling ours.

It is to say that Washington can go on talking about and manoeuvring indefinitely? We don't think so. The nation of our cause, the massiveness of our viewpoints, the sympathy we enjoy come from all over the Paris international tribune. So much so that it has been suggested to us that a collection of views should be kept secret!

Informed public opinion quickly expressed its indignation. American warplanes refrain. Less war-enthusiasts become necessary. And so, not surprisingly, we are being blamed for taking advantage of the Paris meeting to engage in... propaganda. It seems that we are trying to obtain in Paris what we are unable to win in Saigon or South Viet Nam. It has even been recommended that in Washington

people should not give ear to our cries any!

Who will not smile a bit? By attributing to the intention of subverting diplomatic relations for the sake of the peace, aren't our opponents trying to forestall us and spare us the trouble of making a speech in the house of someone who has hanged himself? In vain will American allies try to make their flimsy chances of success in Paris, which are the logical sequence of American political and military defeats in Viet Nam.

No, Mr. Johnson, it's in South Viet Nam and nowhere else that the war of aggression launched by our aggressor country. You had thought you could forcibly seize that portion of our national territory and your compatriots who live there have prevented you from doing so. For them nothing is more precious than freedom and independence. We know from experience that our first task is to break your attempts at military conquest; and it is our hope that in three days when Independence Day is being celebrated by the Americans, you'll remember that such was also the day when the struggle for American independence, the Sons of Freedom, your ancestors, two centuries ago.

Don't you know that it is three quarters of a century now that our oppressed nation, resolved to liberate themselves at all costs and looking for the struggle being waged in Paris, Washington and other places, for the conquest of peace?

What makes you think that we're waging this little intrigue? From the study of your national liberation we have retained among other things the fact that the revolutionary fervour and independence-loving spirit of the people that decided America's destiny at Boston and Philadelphia, at Saratoga and Yorktown. We have also learnt and still remember quite well that the powerful regular infantry, artillery and fleet of His British Majesty were useless against the grooved rifles of scattered American sharpshooters. Your people's war, I mean that of 1776, was equal to the human

quality that the great military genius Frederick the Great praised in your forefathers, the insurgents. It inspired them to practise a wholly new art of fighting, which made them invincible. All this we remember well.

Don't cry over the fact that you've committed yourselves to the "Republic of South Viet Nam" and that you are defending it. The British also defended those whom they called Loyalists and used them as a saw fit. But no matter how zealous they were, those Loyalists were useless for the British expeditionary corps. This you know very well.

We have a sound notion of struggles at the conference table. But we don't make light of the people's feelings. Here also the insurgents of 1776 have shown us the way. While closing ranks around Washington, they sent Benjamin Franklin to Europe, to seek aid from Lafayette and Rochambeau like brothers-in-arms to convince and actually convinced the best British leaders: Burke, Fox, and also Chatham.

Our main battlefield, where the decision will be made, is, and we say so, it without ambiguity, our national territory, which has been attacked in contravention of all legality and morality. But this does not prevent us from paying full attention to the struggle being waged in Paris, Washington and other places, for the conquest of peace.

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Twenty years ago, the French writer Jean Paul Sartre unveiled in a famous play certain American customs: in the play, one of the venerable Yankee *patres conscriptis* invokes the reason of State and the

greyness of the fatherland to urge a promise to make a Negro prisoner of war a Negro. But times have changed. The seething political life during these last few years, the teachers, poor people's marches, anti-racist riots, have begun to drive the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie and very unsympathetic Big Business America, the bourgeoisie, arrogant, intoxicated with its unhealthy position of success and yet apathetic, have brought to the surface, from the bottom of national conscience, an America which remembers the past, America which is ashamed of its war in Viet Nam. The repression that has swooped down on thousands of young Americans who have either returned or burnt their draft cards, and the door to prison that has opened before Doctor Benjamin Spock and his friends, are proofs of the unpopularity of the war imposed on us. It's the most unpopular war in the history of the United States. This war cuts deeply into American conscience. It's Walter Lippmann who said it.

Should Mr. Johnson threaten that he would unite America against us, because we are defending our right to him that he will not succeed in doing so. It is without ambiguity, our national territory, which has been attacked in contravention of all legality and morality. But this does not prevent us from paying full attention to the struggle being waged in Paris, Washington and other places, for the conquest of peace.

On the contrary, it is friendship with our people which is blossoming and getting ever stronger in American hearts at this time when the blood being shed by us is giving their full meaning to independence and freedom, to life and human values.

reminiscent of Oradour in France and Lidice in Czechoslovakia. Nor forget the mass graves of the dead, the casualties caused by shooting and hand grenades among 200 people of the Binh Thuan district, the Phu Tai, Phu My district, Binh Dinh province, on February 24 and March 4, 1968, and the hundreds of tied up people in Dong Ha.

On January 31, 1968, a typical act of terrorism was committed by the American aggressors and their mercenaries against the civilian population of the town of Nhat Le market and killing and wounding 2,000 inhabitants of the town. In the morning, the town was a big-house of Tabern school, the American school and many public utility buildings of the town were also destroyed.

The American aggressors have even set fire to the immense U Minh jungle, west of Nam Bo, devastating thousands of hectares of land and causing great damage to the economy of the region.

AP correspondent Peter Arnett once reported U.S.A.F. major Brown as saying that the civilian casualties caused to the civilians are "none of your concern." This is the attitude of the barbarity of the aggressors.

IN 100 DAYS

13 CITIES TOWNS AND TOWNSLETS IN SOUTH VIET NAM DESTROYED BY U.S. AGGRESSORS AND THEIR QUISLINGS

SINCE the night of January 30, 1968, the general attack by the U.S. aggressors and their mercenaries against the South has landed the U.S. aggressors and their mercenaries in a quandary. In face of the high revolutionary spirit of the U.S. imperialists have flouted all international laws and used all kinds of weapons and war materials in a vain attempt to "extinguish" the revolutionary flame in South Viet Nam. According to still incomplete data, they have destroyed over 120 cities, towns and townslets in the South.

In Saigon alone, they have burnt or demolished over 30,000 houses, killed or wounded thousands of people and rendered hundreds of thousands of others homeless. In the southern area as Thieu market, Vinh Loi, Khanh Loi, Tin bridge, V-shape Bridge, would conclude, they have set on fire on some days, the area of

the An Quang pagoda, the biggest Buddhist centre in the city, the luxurious and quiet Hang Xuan, the Vianhaco and Reel Crome areas were subjected to fierce raids and were regarded as stationing places of the U.S. aggressors.

Regarding the city well known for its imperial tombs, citadel and historical works, this is what Hanoi Riboud has written in *Le Monde*: "Hanoi will remain the Guernica of Viet Nam, the city where the tombs were built here and there in the city, the ruins of the Citadel and imperial palaces have been broken, the famous 'Hue blue porcelain', the temples, of the schools and universities, to understand what an assassin's mission was in the city, the city for this destruction? From his many talks with the Hanoi people, Marc Riboud concluded, they have heard conversations I have heard

arrange the Americans and their mercenaries against the civilian population of the town of Nhat Le market and killing and wounding 2,000 inhabitants of the town. In the morning, the town was a big-house of Tabern school, the American school and many public utility buildings of the town were also destroyed.

This list of U.S. crimes is far from being exhaustive. We never forget the mass graves of the dead, the casualties caused to the civilians are "none of your concern." This is the attitude of the barbarity of the aggressors.

VIETNAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

LAO PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO REPEAL U.S. IMPELIMENT

THE NEW LAO HAKSAT PATRIOTIC FRONT RESPECTS AND STRICTLY IMPLEMENTS THE 1961 GENEVA AGREEMENTS

DURING the six years since 1961 of unrelenting aggression against the Lao revolution and people, the New Lao Haksat has remained faithful to the 1961 Geneva Agreements and to the second signed by the three Lao parties. At the National Political Conference of the Lao People's Revolutionary Front, the Lao Haksat and the Lao Patriotic Front, neutralist forces, met in October 1965, it put forth its 4-point position and suggested a 5-point solution to the Lao problem which fully tally with the above-mentioned agreements.

For national concord's sake, the New Lao Haksat conscientiously carried out negotiations with the other Lao parties within the spirit of mutual understanding and respect in order to maintain and consolidate the Lao national coalition government and to implement its programme and the stipulations of the 1961 Geneva Agreements. Let us recall that even in July 1965, when, on U.S. orders, General Phoum Nosavan's troops and bandits brazenly murdered sibling attacks on the Plain of Jars to torpedo the negotiations, the Lao Patriotic Front, Chairman of the New Lao Haksat and Vice Premier of the Lao Patriotic coalition government, sent to Prince Souvanna Phouma a letter stressing his desire to meet Prince Phouma, General Kong Le and other neutralist leaders to find a solution acceptable to both parties and capable of preventing an imminent big conflict. Their talks would pave the way to subsequent trilateral contacts.

However, owing to the sabotage by the right-wing U.S. and the collusion of Prince Souvanna Phouma, these meetings with cordial and amiable atmosphere ended in a deadlock. Hostilities resumed in the Plain of Jars, the fact that they took place on the territory controlled by the New Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralist forces

is enough to show who is the aggressor of the June 24, 1962 cease-fire order. Of course, the New Lao Haksat forces had to take up arms to defend themselves.

After the Yankers and their lackeys had undermined the coalition government, the U.S. imperialist and the patriotic neutralist forces were forced to seek refuge in the liberated areas to carry on their duties while the New Lao Haksat permanent representatives in Vientiane showed great resistance in face of repeated provocations of pro-U.S. forces.

All this has eloquently testified to the good will of the New Lao Haksat, which puts the national interests above all feuds and constantly endeavours to achieve the

to safeguard the 1961 Geneva agreements and tripartite accords, the only way is to resist U.S. intervention and aggression. To fight the U.S. is to fight for the achievement of the political solution to the Lao problem, such as the 5-point solution proposed by the Lao people.

SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE

In order to preserve the fruits of the revolution and national sovereignty against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Lao people, closely united behind the New Lao Haksat, have been fighting heroically against the enemy and building and consolidating the liberated areas.

The three kinds of patriotic

from east to west, and Highway No 13 running along the Mekong river; they seized great quantities of arms and ammunition, and liberated many important areas. The Lao people, who were generally occupied by the enemy such as Nam Ban (Luang Prabang) and Pa Tri (Ban Neng). Over 150,000 Lao people have been freed from the enemy's grip.

The legitimate struggle of the Lao people, the correct and decried political line of the New Lao Haksat, and the aggressive and caddish behaviour of the U.S. imperialists and their myrmidons have aroused the consciousness of many Lao people, troops who have mutilated and crossed over to the side of the Lao people. According to still incomplete figures, in the first five months of the dry

Contrary to the expectation of the U.S. imperialists that their bomb and close down schools, enrolment in the school year 1965-1966 was much greater than in previous years. In Sam Nua province, the increase was 20 per cent, and now boasts 213 schools and 9,000 pupils. Even in the town of Ban Nua, Khammouang province, raised by U.S. aircraft for 250 times, education has never been interrupted. At Muong Sal, 165 secondary school teachers have been trained. Forty villages in the liberated areas have been liberated.

The curriculum of secondary education is being carried out for the school year 1966-1967.

U.S. aggressive and bellicose nature, the U.S. imperialists abhorrently persisted in their wicked designs to destroy the Lao people's struggle.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice agreement, they made all-out efforts to consolidate their rule in South Korea. They brought in more than 60,000 U.S. troops, army troops and tens of thousands of tons of weapons and war materials including atomic cannons and rockets, and built up military bases, 130 naval bases and other military installations in preparation for a new military adventure.

Through their puppet, the Pak Jung Hi clique, they ruthlessly exploited and brutally repressed the South Korean people. On the other hand, they regularly sent aircraft and warships and smuggled in munitions for provocations and sabotage against the U.S. P.R.K. The spy ship Pueblo was caught, re-handled and cast into the sea.

The U.S. imperialists rejected the charges of Prince Phouma and the pro-U.S. clique in Laos and other hand, they regularly sent aircraft and warships and smuggled in munitions for provocations and sabotage against the U.S. P.R.K. The spy ship Pueblo was caught, re-handled and cast into the sea.

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Month of Solidarity with Korean People

Fighting Against U.S. Aggression

(June 25 - July 25, 1968)

RESOLUTE SUPPORT FOR THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

Dr NGUYEN VAN HUONG
Vice-Chairman of Viet Nam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

ON June 25, 1950, under the cover of the U.N. flag, the U.S. imperialists dragged 15 satellite countries into a large-scale armed aggression against North Korea, and they attempted to annex the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, the American attempt to annex the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the determination to fight the aggression against the Korean people frustrated all vicious designs of the U.S. imperialists. After a long period of courageous fighting, the Korean armed forces and people wiped out over one million enemy troops including nearly 60,000 American troops. The U.S. imperialists suffered a heavy loss of a sizeable quantity of U.S. means of war, compelling the U.S. to sign the armistice agreement and accept an ignominious defeat.

U.S. aggressive and bellicose nature, the U.S. imperialists abhorrently persisted in their wicked designs to destroy the Lao people's struggle. Immediately after the signing of the armistice agreement, they made all-out efforts to consolidate their rule in South Korea. They brought in more than 60,000 U.S. troops, army troops and tens of thousands of tons of weapons and war materials including atomic cannons and rockets, and built up military bases, 130 naval bases and other military installations in preparation for a new military adventure.

Through their puppet, the Pak Jung Hi clique, they ruthlessly exploited and brutally repressed the South Korean people. On the other hand, they regularly sent aircraft and warships and smuggled in munitions for provocations and sabotage against the U.S. P.R.K. The spy ship Pueblo was caught, re-handled and cast into the sea.

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SAIGON STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. AGGRESSION

ON June 19, the New York Times reported that the Saigon press had condemned the war of aggression by the U.S. and publicised the case of a woman killed by the U.S. as well as to the killing of the woman's child. This was the official organ of the Students' General Association of the University of Saigon, which has been organising a membership embracing 14 university departments, an organisation which has long since taken on the hard and fast attitude of the U.S. press.

The New York Times also said that the same issue of the paper, which was strongly anti-American in tone, carried commentaries and poems attacking the people of South Viet Nam to "die up" and "wipe out the white-faced enemy." In one of the articles the president of the U.S. press, who is a member of the U.S. press, is being pushed into the role of a foreign country.

According to western sources, the said students' organisation, the Students' General Association of the University of Saigon, issued a statement on June 19, demanding the termination of the war still dragging on.

Those voices of the S.G.A. thus with the appeal of the National Front for Liberation suffered and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, as well as with the publicising the case of a woman killed by the U.S. as well as to the killing of the woman's child, the Saigon press has been taking part in the offensive and unsatisfactory of the South Viet Nam urban centre. Western press commentaries that after the A.N.D.P.F. came into existence, students belonging to the broad democratic front of Saigon led by the Saigon press take on a great significance at a time when the puppet administration is putting into effect the so-called "general mobilization decree" to serve Washington's aggressive war, when thousands of students are being pressed into the "students' division" for the defence of the capital and to the frontlines of Saigon so as to carry the burden of the white-faced enemy. They either resolutely resist the U.S. war of aggression or accept positions vacillate for the implementation of the U.S. criminal scheme.

The Saigon students' protest against the U.S. war of aggression and the revolutionary storms sweeping throughout the towns and countryside of South Viet Nam and drawing ever larger numbers of the urban population into the struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Figures That Set Off Cops

THIEVES and Ky are making good on their promise of getting each other's hide. Why? Because for the traitors, the U.S. imperialists, it is but a means for building up fat bank accounts in Europe and America, in anticipation of the day of their downfall, when their American masters would turn them down and their associates brutally kick them out.

In Yang Tan, Nha Trang, the U.S. imperialists have been mushrooming, owned by the Thins and their clique. Monthly one such villa cost somewhere around 6,000-8,000 U.S. dollars. But as building materials, cement, steel, wood... are taken from the stocks of the "Republican" clique, the cost is actually reduced by half. Hardly are the villas built when they are rented to Americans, for 2,000-7,000 a year, to be paid in advance. This means that the U.S. imperialists are immediately pocketed, not counting the rents of the following.

The Vietnamese people are not only the victims of the U.S. imperialists in the struggle against U.S. aggression, but also the victims of the Thins and their clique. The U.S. imperialists would break the people's hearts and minds, and they would gain with accessories. The average weight of gold brought in on each trip should be around 10 kilograms, and the profit should be around 400,000-500,000 U.S. dollars, or the price of five Mercedes cars. This means that the Thins' mouths water!

Salmon toothpick contrabandists also took about Mrs. Ky's trips to Japan, where she says she is a regular customer of a Tokyo "beauty parlour of international repute." This might be true. But also true is the fact that she never forgets each time to bring back a suitcase full of cultural products. Japanese customs would never be so disconcerted as to check the hand luggage of the wife of a "big boss" of the U.S. imperialists. To Saigon customs at Tan Son Nhut, coming as it is with Ky's husband, it is not surprising that they are not so forthcoming with her. Mrs. Ky's clients are high-ranking American officials in Saigon, to whom the people bring big profits in the United States. And that is why one often heard rumors of this kind in Saigon: "Mr. and Mrs. Ky have just visited a few hundred thousand dollars in the U.S. and Mrs. President are quite mad at Mr. and Mrs. President!"

Thins and Ky are both trying to consolidate their monopolies as agents of the Americans, for both are after more American dollars. Behind the scenes, the Thins and Ky go to Tan Son Nhut airport to fetch one or two suitcase of "cultural products" and the average weight of gold brought in on each trip should be around 10 kilograms, and the profit should be around 400,000-500,000 U.S. dollars, or the price of five Mercedes cars. This means that the Thins' mouths water!

Now, a kilogram of gold costing 1,200 U.S. dollars in Vietnam will bring in 1,600 dollars in Saigon. And so it is quite common to see one of the Thins and Ky's men go to Tan Son Nhut airport to fetch one or two suitcase of "cultural products" and the average weight of gold brought in on each trip should be around 10 kilograms, and the profit should be around 400,000-500,000 U.S. dollars, or the price of five Mercedes cars. This means that the Thins' mouths water!

A textile workshop in Laos' liberated area.



SUCCESSFUL BUILDING UP OF THE LIBERATED AREAS

MILITARY victories have asserted a good influence on economic and cultural developments in the liberated areas. The cropland in the New Lao Haksat-controlled areas well-nigh doubled in acreage. Thousands of hectares of rice fields were irrigated, and many new roads were built, giving a more rational orientation to their cultivation

See also Viet Nam Courier No 168.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

- ★ **Enemy Military and Strategic Bases in Saigon and 8 Towns and localities BombarDED.** U.S. Base at Dong Ha Pounded by P.L.A.F. Artillery for 4 Days Running. Puppet Military Training Centres at Quang Ngai and My Tho Heavily Damaged.
- ★ **Saigon - Dalat Highway Ambushed:** One Puppet Battalion Wiped Out, Another Decimated, the Third Missing.
- ★ **U.S. Logistic Bases Near Tuy Hoa Assaulted:** the Base Command and One Company Wiped Out, 106 Vehicles Destroyed.
- ★ **500 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded, 56 Vehicles Destroyed in an Infantry Engagement 45 km Northwest of Saigon.**

U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS IN SAIGON AND OTHER LOCALITIES BOMBARDED

ACCORDING to Gist Phong Press Agency in the small hours of June 30, many enemy military, logistic bases and administrative offices in Saigon, especially Tan Son Nhut airbase and the sea harbour, were hit by P.L.A.F. artillery fire. It was the 31st artillery attack since May 5 last.

In the northernmost part of South Viet Nam, the U.S. bases at Dong Ha, Ta Con (Khe Sanh) and Cuu Viet Port were daily shelled from June 21 to 24; many depots were burnt or destroyed, about one hundred enemy troops killed or wounded. At Dong Ha and Cuu Viet, over 100 ammunition dumps and 6 full depots were gutted by the flames which, at Dong Ha, rose as high as 1,000 metres. North of Dong Ha, near Hai Son, in co-ordinated attacks, the P.L.A.F. artillery and infantry put over 300 G.I.'s out of action in three engagements on June 10, 20 and 21.

In the centre of South Viet Nam, on June 14, P.L.A.F. mortars attacked a military training centre of puppet infantry Division No 3 near Quang Ngai airfield where puppet troops were deployed: 115 men killed and a great number wounded, including many drill-officers.

In the Mekong Delta, the enemy training centre in My Tho town met with the same fate on June 21 when puppet soldiers were returning to their camp after a "sweep." Many hundreds shells hit house, causing heavy damage to the enemy. To sum up, from June 19 to 24, enemy bases in Saigon and 8 towns and various localities in South Viet Nam were relentlessly plastered by P.L.A.F. fire.

INFANTRY ENGAGEMENTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH TRUNG BO

FROM June 6 to 16, the P.L.A.F. fought 9 battles in the southern part of Da Nang to enemy troops operating in Dai Loc, Dai Xuyen and Dien Ban districts: 300 G.I.'s and South Korean troops put out of action, 15 planes downed and 9 military vehicles destroyed. Special mention should be made of a lightning attack on June 8 by the people's self defence groups which in 3 minutes wiped out a whole platoon of South Korean troops, destroyed 2 blockhouses and downed a chopper north of Hoi An town, 25 km southeast of Da Nang.

After wiping out a company and the command of the U.S. logistic base of Vung Bo and controlling the base, the P.L.A.F. fought on June 6 a big battle 27 km south of Tuy Hoa town, in which 100 U.S. military vehicles and the signal centre and ammunition depots were destroyed.

On June 18, the puppet troops engaged in the building of a road near Phan Thiet, 30 km east of Saigon, were assaulted by the P.L.A.F.: 2 companies, 3 platoons and a party of "pacification" workers were killed or wounded.

In the Western High Plateaux, from June 10 to 14, Dak Pek centre, 85 km north-northwest of Kontum, was stormed 4 times and shelled for two days. The enemy had 3 companies and 4 platoons of infantry and artillery put out of action; 14 cannons and mortars put out of order.

Further south in the first fortnight of June, guerrillas in Gia Lai province killed or wounded 400 enemy troops, destroyed 33 military vehicles

and downed 11 aircraft.

In the region of Da Lat, boosted by the quailings as "the least rotten," an operation to clear the southern suburb of the town launched by 5 puppet infantry battalions and one artillery battalion was foiled by the P.L.A.F. in 15 engagements. The P.L.A.F. furthermore assaulted many key points of the town defence system, thus frustrating the plan of the enemy command.

INFANTRY BATTLES IN SAIGON AREA AND MEKONG DELTA

IN the northern suburbs of Gia Dinh, Saigon's twin city from June 19 to 25, the P.L.A.F. fought back 5 counter-attacks at Binh Hoa, causing heavy losses to the enemy. 45 km northwest of Saigon, the G.I.'s stationed in Trang Bang Stadium were attacked by the P.L.A.F. on June 17. After a 15 minute engagement, the P.L.A.F. won control of the terrain, causing 300 American casualties,

KHE SANH HORRIBLY EVACUATED

UNDER unbearable P.L.A.F. pressure, the U.S. command, on June 26, had to withdraw its troops hurriedly from Khe Sanh. In this general confusion in the enemy ranks, the P.L.A.F. infantry and artillery hammered at Ta Con, main base, and the points d'appui built on many fortified hills, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in manpower and materials.

Since the investment of Khe Sanh by the P.L.A.F. on January 29, 1968, the Yankees and their valets have suffered 15,000 casualties including 11,700 G.I.'s. The P.L.A.F. have put out of action 3 American battalions, a multi-battalion unit of puppet paratroops and 37 companies (including 32 American), destroyed, downed or damaged 450 U.S. aircraft, about one hundred vehicles including 20 tanks, and 61 heavy guns and mortars.

destroying 56 vehicles including 30 M-41 tanks and M-113 amphibious carriers, and 6 heavy guns. The attack was so sudden that support by enemy artillery and air forces was impossible.

In Ben Tre province, a second ambush was made by the P.L.A.F. on June 10, on Chet Say canal, near the site of a battle which the same day on Gieng Trom river (see Viet Nam Courier, last issue) took place. With two vessels sunk or burnt and 70 casualties listed in this en-

agement, the losses of the enemy in all the battles fought in this region since May last were 70 vessels destroyed or damaged, and 250 men put out of action.

In Camau, southernmost tip of South Viet Nam, an enemy river convoy was intercepted between Soc Trang and Bac Lieu towns: 3 vessels burnt, 5 damaged. Near Can Thien, occupied the post on which took place between June 8 and 14 on Cai Rang river, the enemy had a vessel sunk and 7 others damaged.

PUPPET ARM TORN BY MUTINIES

revolutionary armed forces.

In the first fortnight of May, at Moc Hoa townlet, Kien Trung province (Plain of Reeds), 4 uprisings of "civil guards" were recorded in which the insurgent soldiers punished two Yankees and many ruffians.

Along Highway No 4 (from Saigon to West), 60 many patriotic elements in the puppet army stationed near U.S. bases and camps have rebelled. In the first 12 days of May, many instructions took place in Battalions 1, 2 and 3 of puppet Division 1 during which dozens of cruel thugs were killed and the patriotic elements passed over to the side of the people with their weapons. The same thing happened at Bu My village, 300 metres from an important U.S. camp after patriotic elements in the 3rd post disposed of 24 torturers.

On May 27 last, at Lo Gach post, Tan Tra district, Long An province, insurgent soldiers suppressed 4 ruffians, before joining the people, bringing with them 17 firearms and thousands of cartridges.

In Can Tho province, with the help of the inhabitants and guerrillas, the soldiers of Post No 4000 in Tan Hoa village, urban district, occupied the post on May 26 after killing 5 ruffians and capturing another, and 100 hand grenades and 10,000 cartridges.

The same day in the afternoon, they intercepted two puppet companies trying to mount a counter-attack, and killed 4 of them.

On June 7, a soldier of the puppet army in Thac Lac post, Gieng Rieng district, Tra Vinh province, distinguished himself by killing 5 cruel thugs, capturing 2 firearms and a great quantity of ammunition before crossing over to the side of the people.

All these insurgent soldiers have been warmly welcomed by the N.F.L. communist cadres and the people. They have pledged themselves to fight against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation, and have been recommended for reward in accordance with the N.F.L. policy.



U.S. weapons captured by P.L.A.F.